

Rural Expansion of Afghanistan's Community-Based Healthcare (REACH) Project: Quarterly Report on Gender Activities, November 2005 – January 2006

January 2006

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RURAL EXPANSION OF AFGHANISTAN'S COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTHCARE PROGRAM (REACH)

QUARTERLY REPORT ON GENDER ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 2005 – JANUARY 2006

Activities related to gender undertaken during the months of November, December 2005 and January 2006 are listed under the REACH Intermediate Results (IR) to which they apply.

IR 1: Expanded access to quality BPHS services

Components:

- Expand coverage of basic essential obstetric care, child health and family planning services, & tuberculosis control through increased number of health facilities and community outreach
- Improve the capacity of health providers to provide services in rural areas and in health facilities (recruitment, training, deployment of CHWs, auxiliary midwives, health staff of referral centers)

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- No relevant activities.

IR2: Improved capacity of individuals, families, and communities to protect their health

Component: Implement behavior change communication to promote healthful practices through public health education programs, including interpersonal communication by community health workers and community midwives and through multi-media communication campaign.

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- Conducted pretest of REACH Gender Calendar messages and illustrations in five provinces. Opinions of 238 people (107 female and 131 male) have been incorporated in the final version of the calendar.

IR 3: Strengthened health systems

Component: Improve capacity of the MOH to plan, manage, and allocate resources, increase human capacity, strengthen the health information system, monitor and evaluate the BPHS program, make management and policy decisions based on data, and manage the essential drug supply system at national and provincial levels.

REACH gender activities undertaken during this reporting period:

- Obtained written approvals for REACH gender awareness calendar from MOPH, MOWA, and USAID.
- Supported National TB Institute to prepare for the grant proposal to the EMRO/WHO. The research title is "Prevalence of and factors associated with TB among men and women in five provinces of Afghanistan". The proposal was submitted on 31 January, 2006.
- Assisted Gender and Rights Unit of the MOPH to develop a concept paper to solicit funding to the Government of Turkey.

Other activities during this reporting period:

- Conducted workshops for Provincial Public Health Coordination Committee (PPHCC) members in four provinces to raise awareness of gender in public health programs. The three-day gender awareness training took place in Khost (30 November, 1 and 3 December), Paktika (26-28 December), and Pakya (23-25 January). In Pakya, the training was conducted for Pakya Community Midwifery School students and teachers. A total of 100 people (50 female, 50 male) were trained during this quarter (see Annex A).
- Participated in the overall final evaluation of community leadership program to assess progress in women's participation in Kabul (STEP), Herat (CoAR and NPO/RRAA), and Jawzjan (SCUK).
- Regularly supported the Association for the Empowerment of Afghan Women Health Professionals (AEAWHP).
- In Paktika, National Gender officer participated in joint monitoring visit with PPHCC members.
- Analyzed the results of the Focus Group Discussions of Provincial Public Health Coordination Committees particularly on the questions pertaining to Provincial Gender Awareness Workshop (see Annex B)
- Monitored female participation in all REACH activities (see Annexes C, D).

Annexes:

- A. Reports on Gender Awareness Workshops held for PPHCC members in Khost and Paktika, and for CME students and teachers in Pakya.
- B. Analysis of the results of Focus Group Discussion on gender workshop
- C. Analysis of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings
- D. Profile of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings

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Khost Province Gender Awareness training Report



Date of training:

30 November to 3 December, 2005

Facilitators:

Dr.Sharifullah Haqmal, Dr.Farhat Sahak
Dr.Khalid Aryanfar, Dr.Faiz Moh Atif

Participants:

38 (13 female and 23 male)

Background:

Khost province is located in Southeastern Afghanistan on the border with Pakistan. Many people from Khost work in foreign countries such as Saudi Arabia and Dubai, spending at least four years there. Some people are farmers and some girls attend school.

Khost is a remote province far from Kabul; however, REACH has an NGO grantee there, IMC, that is implementing BPHS and also has a Community Midwifery Education program, which is controlled and monitored by the Paktia REACH field office.

Dr. Farhat Sahak, a CME officer in the IMC CME program joined the gender training as co-facilitator; Dr.Khalid, the PHA of the Paktia REACH field office, and Dr.Faiz Moh Atif, IMC Khost Project Manager IMC, also participated as co-facilitators.

Objective:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Understand the meaning of gender.
- Realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- Integrate gender into Provincial Health activities.

Methodology:

Presentation using a LCD projector, discussion, group work, showing of the movie “The Stoning,” snow balling and individual work.

Highlights of the trainings:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants' views.

Many men are living in foreign countries:

Most of the young males are living in foreign countries. They stay there for a long time and don't care about their wives' rights; at the same time, their fathers and brothers don't have good behavior with their wives.

Interest in gender issues and respect for women:

Although Khost province borders Pakistan and security is not good because many al-Qaeda people are there, the people were very interested in the gender workshop. It was the first workshop that many persons had attended and the first one where females were also present. The women sat together; male participants told the female participants to please sit in the front of the class, as shown in the picture above.

Mullah as a Gender Manager:

One of the participants was a Mullah who works as the Gender Manager with IRC Khost. He has done a lot of work on the gender issue and has had many interviews on the local Khost radio. He has had good relationships with Aquran and Alhadis Sherif and the Taliban people are also not dangerous to him because he is a Mullah.

Violence against women by the Taliban:

During the Taliban regime, the wife of a man living in Khost was ill and had a problem during delivery. The husband took his wife in a car to transfer her to the hospital. He put her in the front seat. The back seat remained empty. On the way, they were stopped at a Taliban check post and their car was stopped. When the Taliban saw the woman in the front seat, they asked the man why he had put her there, saying that she should be in the back seat behind a curtain. The husband told them that his wife was very sick and having a trouble delivering a baby. The Taliban struck the wife and the husband, telling them they had broken the Taliban law. They didn't care about her illness.

Suggestions from the participants:

- Continue this kind workshop for government, at district levels, for Mullahs and for girls' schools.
- Create a Pashto gender manual.
- Monitor the results of the gender awareness training workshop.
- Find a focal person in each province.
- Conduct a gender awareness training workshop for the health facility staff.

Conclusion:

IMC will include gender awareness in their health programs and activities.

The PPHD and the director of the Khost Provincial Hospital will integrate gender into their health activities as well as PHCC and PCB meetings.

The Khost PPHD especially had great interest in the gender workshop and left his official work for three days to attend it.

**List of participants: Khost Gender Awareness training workshop 30 November
from 3 December, 2005**

NO	Name	Position	Sex	Organization	Telephone/email
1	Dr.Saki Sardar	Admin/Finance Manager	M	IMC	
2	Dr.Majeed Mangal	Hospital Director	M	IMC	
3	Dr.Abdul Wali Hekmat	Provincial Supervisor	M	SCA	
4	Dr.Afzal Khosti	Technical Manager	M	IMV	
5	Dr.Aminullah	Hospital Admin.	M	IMC	
6	Arif	Lecturer	M	Khost University	
7	Baitullah	CHW trainer	M	IMC	
8	Nsrin Ehsani	Administrator	F	Women's Affairs Directorate	
9	Hougi	Supervisor	F	IRC	
10	Abdul Ahad Surkhodi	Lecture	M	Khost University	
11	Tajli	Member of PC	M	Government	
12	Badsha Zad Gul	Administrator	M	PPHO	
13	Peer Saidsha	Gender manager	M	IRC	
14	Dr.Imamudin	Project manager	M	AHDO	
15	Said Anwar	Supervisor	M	IRC	
16	Dr.Safar Mohmad	Nutrition officer	M	PPHO	
17	Dr.Ihasanullah	CDCO	M	PPHO	
18	Maiwand	Children Specialist	M	PPHO	
19	Mohmad Noor	Nurse	M	IMC	
20	Dr.Noor Wli Sha	PMT Manager	M	PPHO	
21	M.Naseem	TB Doctor	M	PPHO	
22	Amir Badsh Mangal	PPHD	M	PPHO	
23	Najmin Bibi	CME Student	F	IMC	
24	Rooh Afza	CME Student	F	IMC	
25	Spergi	CME Student	F	IMC	
26	Abdul Wali	CHW Trainer	M	IMC	
27	Tajmahal	Supervisor	F	NSP	
28	Madina	Supervisor	F	IMC	
29	Dr.Faiz Atif	Project manager	M	IMC	
30	Quemsha	Doctor	M	PPHO	
31	Dr.Farhat Sahak	CME program officer	F	IMC	
32	Mustafa	Manager	M	NSP/OC	
33	Ahmad Javid	Officer	M	PPHO	
34	Maroofa	Vaccinator	F	PPHO	
35	Kamila	Female/Nurse	F	IMC	
36	Zuhra Jalal	Member of PC	F	Pearlman Counsel	
37	Bahar Gula	Trainer	F	AHDO	
38	Parven	Trainer	F	AHDO	

Paktika Province Gender Awareness Training Report



Date of training: 26 December to 28 December, 2005
Facilitators: Dr.Sharifullah Haqmal, Dr.Ab Rouf Sherzad,
Dr.Qadar and Dr.Zinab Hayadost
Participants: 26 (10 female and 26 male)

Background:

Paktika province is located in southeastern Afghanistan. There are some girls' schools but no high school for girls in the center of Paktika province. Many people are engaged in business. A number of people said that 30% are in India as moneylenders for interest (usury) and engaged in other business and 15% are in Saudi Arabia. Many people had been farmers, but because of lack of water, now the people must go into business instead. IMC is the only NGO working for health in Paktika. It has ten health facilities, including one District hospital and one Provincial Hospital.

Dr.Ab.Qadar, HMIS officer of Paktika PPHO; Dr.Zinab Hayadost, MCH Supervisor of IMC Khost; and Dr. Ab.Rouf Sherzad, Regional Health Officer of the REACH Paktika field office, joined the training as co-facilitators.

Objective:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Understand the meaning of gender.
- Realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- Integrate gender into Provincial Health activities.

Methodology:

Presentation using an overhead projector, discussion, group work, showing of the movies "The Stoning" and "Budmarga," snow balling and individual work.

Highlights of the training:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants' views.

- **Some female participants were from different countries**

Out of 10 female participants, four were from foreign countries, namely, two Indians, one Iranian, and one Pakistani. These women were married to men from Paktika.

- **Women and men sitting together:**

It was the first time that female and male participants had sat together in Paktika. Due to the security situation, female participants initially hesitated to sit with the male participants, but the facilitators convinced them that all participants should sit in one class. [Facilitators told them that] During the Taliban regime, women and men could not sit together, but at this time, there are no attacks on Paktika women.

- **One participant was a Mullah**

(shown in picture on the right):

He was an administrative officer for the Paktika Department of Education. The female staff was afraid of the Mullah when they saw him, but during the workshop his opinions were very democratic and supportive of the facilitators.



- **Violence against women by men and against men by men:**

1: An Engineer in a corporation in Paktika province was beheaded by someone at night (Taliban).

2: One of the male participants said: “During the Taliban regime I was examining patients in my own clinic when a Talib came and asked me why I was checking a female patient and who had given me permission to do that. I told him, “What else can I do? There are no female doctors in Paktika province. So he hit me and put me in jail for five days.

Suggestions from the participants:

- Continue this kind workshop for government, at district levels, for Mullahs and for girls’ schools.
- Create a Pashto gender manual.
- Monitor the results of the gender awareness training workshop.
- Find a focal person in each province.
- Conduct a gender awareness training workshop for the health facility staff.

Conclusion:

IMC is one a REACH NGO grantee implementing health services in Paktika province. IMC promised to integrate a gender program into health activities.

The PPHD of Paktika province, Dr. Kabir Katawazi, also said he will integrate gender into the health program in Paktika province and promised that he will talk with each PPHC about gender. He said, “We will follow the issue of violence in Paktika province and we will struggle against those people who doing violence. “

List of participants: Paktika Gender Awareness training workshop 26-28 December, 2005

NO	Name	Position	Sex	Organization	Email Address	Ph#
1	Dr.A.Kabir Katawazi	PPHD	M	PPHO	0756920017	
2	Dr.M.Hassan	Director of PH	M	IMC		
3	Dr.Shafiqullah	Traininer officer	M	IMC	Ibrahimi_27@yahoo.com	0199458709
4	Dr.A.Saboor	Project manager	M	IMC	079349755	Saboor_786saber@yahoo.com
5	Hayatullah	EPI supervisor	M	IMC	079103086	
6	Rahmatullah	Pharmacy officer	M	PPHO	079109582	
7	Dr.Rahmatullah	Pharmacy supervisor	M	IMC		
8	Wasiullah	Program/HMIS assistant	M	IMC	079390636	Mujaddidi_imc@yahoo.com
9	Dr.A.Qadar	HMIS officer	M	PPHO	079969745	Drqader_m@yahoo.com
10	Marium	Midwife	F	IMC	079555168	
11	Salema	Midwife	F	IMC		
12	Salma	Midwife	F	IMC		
13	Dr.Dawlata	MD	F	IMC	079182976	
14	Zuhra	Midwife	F	IMC	079426807	
15	Dr.Mihronisa	MD	F	IMC		
16	Dr.Zinab Hayadost	MCH supervisor	F	IMC	079349755	Saboor_786saber@yahoo.com
17	Sayed Shah	Director of ARCS	M	ARCS	0756920031	
18	Shir.Mohmad(Mullah)	Admin. of DEO	M	DE	07556920019	
19	Bahram Ahmadzi	Finance officer	M	AWEC(LFL)	0799458709	
20	Zargoon	CH trainer	M	IMC	0799597814	Zargghon_mamozai@yahoo.com
21	Humayoon	CH trainer	M	IMC	0799600096	
22	Dr.M.Anif	PMT Manager	M	PPHO	0799375884	
23	Dr.M.Shah	CDC officer	M	PPHO		
24	Naseema	Midwife	F	IMC		
25	Sabera	Midwife	F	IMC		
26	Sonia	Midwife	F	IMC		

Report of Gender Awareness Training Workshop for Paktia Community Midwifery School



Date of training:

23 January to 25 of January, 2006

Facilitators:

Dr.Sharifullah Haqmal, Ms.Nooryia,
and Ms.Bakia.

Participants:

28 (27 female and 1 male)

Background:

Paktia province is located in the center of the southeastern region of Afghanistan. There are some girls' primary and high schools. Many men go to Saudi Arabia to work and stay there for a long time. Some people in Paktia are farmers.

Ibn Sina, the Global Fund Management Unit and SCA are the NGOs who work for health in Paktia. Ibn Sina has 12 health facilities, including one Provincial and one District hospital.

The Global Fund Management Unit has training programs on TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS; SCA has three health facilities, which will be handed over to Ibn Sina.

Paktya CME started its training for the students in 19 December, 2004. Twenty-eight students from various districts of Paktya province have been studying in Gardiz.

The REACH Gender Unit had noticed that at the community level, female health workers at the health facility are taking leadership roles in mobilizing women in health activities. For this reason, the Gender Unit proposed that the gender workshop be provided to the teachers and students at the Community Midwifery School. Paktya CME was the first one to be ready for the training.

Ms.Nooria Noori, and Ms.Bakia, who were CME students, supported Dr. Sharif Haqmal as co-facilitators.

Objective:

After the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Understand the meaning of gender.
- Realize and overcome gender stereotypes, and
- Integrate gender in Provincial Health activities.

Methodology:

Presentation using an overhead projector, discussion, group work, showing the movies “The Stoning” and “*Budmarga* (Unfortunate),” snow balling and individual work.

Highlights of the training:

The following are highlights from the exercises during the workshop. These reflect participants’ views.

• **Promise of CME students:**

The CME students and their teachers promised that they will create a female health shura at the Health Post level and the health facility level when they start working in health facilities. They said they will encourage women to organize female *shura-e-sehi* and they will be taking the leadership roles.

• **It was the first time they showed their faces on TV:**

It was the first time that the women participants had allowed a local TV crew to videotape their pictures. Not only were they on TV but their interviews by male reporter were also broadcast on local TV and radio.



• **The door was open again:**

The door which connects the shortcut from the CME hostel to the CME classroom had been heavily locked for the past two months by a person who has personal issues with CME program. The students asked the facilitator to help solve this problem. After several discussions with the person who locked the door, the hospital director, and PPHCC members, the door was opened again.

• **Violence against women:**

Participants shared two stories about violence:

- One man had two wives in Paktya, but the husband had been working in Saudi Arabia for ten years. Before marriage, the two wives did not know that he would be away for so long so they were very surprised and unhappy. During his absence, their mother-in-law always hit them, saying, “You are in my hands. I can do anything I want to you.” The two wives were very depressed and finally one of them developed mental illness.
- One woman in Said Karam district had not expelled her placenta for 10 days after the delivery. She told her husband to take her to the hospital but he did not care. When he went to another village, a woman in the neighborhood took the woman to the Hospital and solved the problem.

• **The world with gender equality:**

The participants drew their ideas on a world without gender inequality

This picture on the right shows collaboration between husband and wife. The husband brings buckets of water for laundry, and the wife washes.



The picture on the left shows another example of collaboration in house work by a husband and wife. While the wife prepares bread, the husband takes care of the baby; the husband feeds the cattle while the wife milks the cow, etc.

Suggestions from the participants:

- Continue this kind of workshop for a long time.
- Establish a gender office and we will continue this kind of training.
- Make the workshops last for at least five days
- Provide REACH help in forming a female *Shura-e- Sehi*.
- Provide another CME program in Paktia.
- Conduct gender awareness training workshops for the managerial level in government, for example, Justice, Governor, head of districts, head of teachers and for both female and male *Shura-e-Sehi* members.
- Conduct needed REACH monitoring for gender issue in all provinces.

Conclusion:

The CME students and teachers promised us that they will form a female *Shura-e-Sehi* for each health facility, including health posts, that they will be the leaders of the *Shura-e-Sehi* and also that they will convince and encourage women, especially young women, to give their time for a female health Shura.

The PPHD promised to help the CME students if there are any problems in forming a female *shura-e-sehi*.

**List of participants: Paktia CME Gender Awareness training workshop 23-25
January, 2006**

NO	Name	Position	Sex	Organizat ion	Email Address	Ph#
1	Zarghona	CME student	F	IRC		
2	Amina	CME student	F	IRC		0799-236929
3	Farzana	CME student	F	IRC		0799-394046
4	Fatima	CME student	F	IRC		0799-198954
5	Shakilah	CME student	F	IRC		0799-829760
6	Gulmaky	CME student	F	IRC		
7	Anisa	CME student	F	IRC		0799-421082
8	Jamila	CME student	F	IRC		0799-236929
9	Zakia	CME student	F	IRC		0799-239474
10	Shukria	CME student	F	IRC		0799-034602
11	Maryiam	CME student	F	IRC		0799-478586
12	Saleha	CME student	F	IRC		0799-431479
13	Shafiqa	CME student	F	IRC		0799-371871
14	Nafisa	CME student	F	IRC		0799-421082
15	Makia	Trainer	F	IRC		
16	Nasrin	CME student	F	IRC		0799-005182
17	Adelah s/o Deen.Moh	CME student	F	IRC		
18	R.Mzava	consultant	F	IRC		
19	Adelah s/o Ali. Moh	CME student	F	IRC		
20	Dr.Sharifa	Trainer	F	IRC		
21	Magul	Midwife	F	PPHO		
22	Nooryia	Trainer	F	IRC		
23	Najeba	CME student	F	IRC		
24	Dr.Zuhra	CME student	F	PPHO		
25	Nargas	CME student	F	IRC		
26	Najeba	CME student	F	IRC		0799-005186
27	Benefsha	CME student	F	IRC		0799-008519
28	A.Qaher	CME manager	M	IRC	aqaher@yahoo.com	

Annex B

Focus Group Discussions with PPHCC Members: A Summary of Responses to Questions on gender awareness training workshops

5 February 2006

Compiled by Dr. Sharifullah Haqmal and Miho Sato

Limitations and Additions:

- This report does not include information from the Bamyan PPHCC. It also does not pertain to three additional provinces: Kandahar, Khost, and Paktika. No gender awareness training workshop was held in Kandahar; in Khost and Paktika, the workshop took place after the FGD was conducted.
- Comments in parenthesis are added by Gender Unit.

1- PPHCC members who received gender awareness training:

- In 3 of 9 provinces, all PPHCC members attended the gender awareness training workshops.
- In 6 provinces PPHCC member participation was less than 100%, with three, five, six, or eight members attending.

2- Feedback on the results of training for PPHCCs:

- The number of female PPHCC members increased in four out of nine provinces.
- In one province, a female PPHCC member assumed the senior role at the meeting as the acting PPHD.
- In one province, men started to do family work.

3- Repeated gender workshops:

- Training was repeated five out of nine provinces.
- Two provinces had an orientation in gender awareness training.
“We didn’t conduct a proper training; however we had an orientation session in our HFs, such as in [District name] ... especially by showing the drawing of a woman who is using 20 [15] hands. This impressed our staff very much because they understood the real purpose of the gender issue lies in our communities.”
- One province conducted a one-day session on gender as part of BPHS refresher training, as recommended by REACH.
- Two grantees conducted gender awareness training (one grantee has scheduled a gender awareness workshop in their organizational work plan, which implies that the workshop took place even without a REACH gender workshop).



4-Change in women’s participation in the health sector:

- All PPHCC members mentioned that economic, family, cultural, traditional, geographical and religious barriers exist to increasing women’s participation in

the health sector. Two FGD participants addressed the idea that cultural and religious barriers prevent women from involvement in society. One said, “There is no real religious barrier for women’s involvement; the real barriers are wrong behavior and traditions.”

Another remarked, “Islam, our religion, has very high values for addressing gender issues and if we practice them properly, there will not be any problem with women’s participation.”

- A number of other constraints to women’s participation were mentioned. Below, the number in parentheses indicates the number of provinces in which the constraint was mentioned:
 - low literacy/lack of education (4)
 - low community awareness (3)
 - male dominant society (3)
 - security problems (3)
 - no dorm for female students (1)
 - discriminative attitudes toward female children by parents (1)
 - no nursing/midwifery school in province (1)
 - no admittance of female students to medical school (1)
- While many provinces had rather negative opinions, one province mentioned that progress in women’s participation has been made through Shura-e-Sehi members and CHWs.
- In one province, two persons had an opinion that can be interpreted as gender discrimination, agreeing that the job of EPI is not suitable for women.

5-Observed changes in community or family situations related to the gender training.

- Male participants in three provinces say they now help their wives at home:
 - “I have decreased my wife’s daily work since I got the gender training.”
 - “Previously I was ignoring the house chores done by the women, but now I really feel that work done by all women at home is also big work.”
 - “After the training, I believe that even ironing the clothes is also men’s work.”
- Comments indicating other types of post-training changes in male participants:
 - “I can see some changes in my behavior with my wife; I have decided to try to consult with my wife even in shopping. I value her opinions and suggestions.”
 - “I let my wife start her education after I got the training”
 - “Before we [males] sat in the front seat of a vehicle but now we have the female staff sit in the front.”
 - “In my personal life, I am careful about gender [discrimination] and I was practicing gender [awareness] even before training, but after training it became strengthened. For example, I realized that I should not discriminate [against] my wife. She is also busy and housework is also work. Our children are imitating our attitudes and if we do not provide the

family with an atmosphere full of love it will affect our children and we will not have healthy children.”

Analysis of Female Participation in REACH Training/Workshops/Meetings November 2005 – January 2006

Purpose:

To monitor the status of women's participation in REACH activities and make recommendations to the relevant unit to improve the participation of women.

Data collection method:

The REACH Gender Unit collected information from each unit of the REACH program (including the Learning for Life initiative) to ascertain the number of male and female participants in training, workshops, and meetings held by each unit during the quarter.

Limitations:

The data and its accuracy are limited to that provided by the REACH workshop database as well as by REACH units reporting to the Gender Unit. The number of workshops/training sessions/meetings may not accurately represent all such activities held by REACH during the reporting period.

Findings:

The Gender Unit collected information on a total of 63 workshops / training sessions / meetings held between November 1, 2005, and January 31, 2006.

Overall female participation:

More than half of the workshops/training reported in this period is from the Learning for Life initiative. Participants in LfL activities are mainly women; therefore, LfL data influences the overall ratio of women. In total, 61% of the participants in REACH technical training and workshops were female; however, excluding the data from LfL, the percentage decreases to 18%.

Workshops without female participation

No women participated in five of the REACH activities reported in this period, namely, the End-of-Project Household Survey workshop (Nov. '05); Data Use Training in Faryab province (Dec. '05); the Provincial Public Health Coordination Committee meetings (PPHCC) in Kandahar (Nov. '05) and in Paktya (Nov. and Dec. '05). Two data use training workshops were reported during this period. In Badakhshan, 15% of the total number of participants were women, which signals a gradual increase in women's involvement in an area that previously has primarily involved men. The absence of women in the household survey workshop implies that women are not yet in household survey management positions at the NGO central level.

Provincial Public Health Coordination Committee (PPHCCs)

REACH Gender Unit had access to 14 sets of minutes taken in 8 provinces, which were available through REACH Provincial Support and Strengthening Department.

Women were not present at one Kandahar PPHCC nor at two Paktya PPHCC Meetings. In Kandahar, however, one woman participated in the December meeting. This woman regularly participates in the PPHCC meeting unless she has another important engagement. In other provinces, as often reflected in gender awareness workshops, PPHCC members invite the Reproductive Health (RH) Officer, usually a woman, to attend. Paktya has a

female RH officer. In Paktika, where no female participation has been recorded in PPHCC meeting minutes, the RH officer position is still vacant.

In Paktia province, three gender awareness training workshops will have been conducted for PPHCC members, Community Midwifery School students and teachers, and Learning for Life facilitators by the end of February 2006. According to the evaluation of gender awareness training for PPHCC members, after gender training, the number of women attending PPHCC meetings increased in four out of nine provinces. The REACH Gender Unit, in collaboration with the REACH Field Office in Paktia, continues to encourage the PPHO to invite the RH officer to participate in the PPHCC meetings.

This quarter there has been a notable decrease in the percentage of women participating in the PPHCC in Herat. During the last quarter, participation in the Herat PPHCC was 25% female. During this quarter, women's participation in Herat PPHCC meetings dropped to 6%. The Gender Unit will follow up on this change with the REACH Field Office in Herat.

Annex D

Profile of female participation in REACH training/workshops/meetings November 2005 – January 2006

Province	REACH Dept.	Course Name	Started Date	Ended Date	Male	Female	Total Participants	% of Female Participated
Kabul	MOPHCB	Brainstorming on the roles and responsibilities of the MOPH Central and provinces	4-Dec-05	6-Dec-05	17	1	18	6%
Kabul	TAEFL	Education and Development Management	24-Dec-05	29-Dec-05	0	6	6	100%
Kabul	PM&E	EOP Household Survey Workshop	29-Nov-05		30	0	30	0%
Baghlan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	19-Nov-05	23-Nov-05	0	29	29	100%
Jowzjan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	19-Nov-05	23-Nov-05	0	35	35	100%
Bamiyan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	12-Nov-05	16-Nov-05	0	29	29	100%
Faryab	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	29-Nov-05	4-Dec-05	0	30	30	100%
Ghazni	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	28-Nov-05	1-Dec-05	0	38	38	100%
Badakhshan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	12-Nov-05	16-Nov-05	0	30	30	100%
Takhar	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	12-Nov-05	16-Nov-05	0	37	37	100%
Khost	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	25-Oct-05	28-Oct-05	0	40	40	100%
Paktiya	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II	19-Nov-05	23-Nov-05	0	29	29	100%
Paktika	TAEFL	Facilitator Training II			0	30	30	100%
Baghlan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	20-Dec-05	19-Dec-05	0	30	30	100%
Jowzjan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	20-Dec-05	25-Dec-05	0	40	40	100%
Faryab	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	21-Dec-05	28-Dec-05	0	25	25	100%
Ghazni	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	26-Dec-05	30-Dec-05	0	38	38	100%
Khost	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	18-Dec-05	30-Dec-05	0	40	40	100%
Paktiya	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	27-Dec-05	31-Dec-05	0	11	11	100%

Province	REACH Dept.	Course Name	Started Date	Ended Date	Male	Female	Total Participants	% of Female Participated
Paktiya	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III		January (ongoing in small groups)	0	16	16	100%
Paktika	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III		January (ongoing in small groups)	0	30	30	100%
Badakhshan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	12-Dec-05	17-Dec-05	0	17	17	100%
Bamiyan	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	13-Dec-05	17-Dec-05	0	30	30	100%
Takhar	TAEFL	Facilitator Training III	14-Dec-05	18-Dec-05	0	50	50	100%
Kabul	PME	Follow-up management and leadership training	4-Dec-05	5-Dec-05	0	50	50	100%
Paktika	PME	Gender Awareness Workshop	26-Dec-05	28-Dec-05	26	10	36	28%
Khost	PME	Gender Awareness Workshop	30-Nov-05	3-Dec-05	23	13	36	36%
Paktya	PME	Gender Awareness Workshop for CME	23-Jan-05	25-Jan-05	1	27	28	96%
Faryab	PM&E	HMIS Data Use Training	12-Dec-05		29	0	29	0%
Badakhshan	PM&E	HMIS Data Use Training	21-Nov-05		20	3	23	15%
Kabul	MOPHCB	Hospital management workshop	30-Jan-06	31-Jan-06	41	6	47	13%
Kabul	MOPHCB	Hospital management workshop	25-Jan-06	26-Jan-06	50	12	62	19%
Delhi	TAEFL	Literacy Capacity Building through Ethnographic Research	2-Jan-05	7-Jan-05	0	1	1	100%
Kabul	TAEFL	Logistics, Procurement and Vehicle Management	20-Dec-05	22-Dec-05	6	6	12	50%
Kabul	PSS	Management and leadership training	28-Nov-05	30-Nov-05	8	1	9	11%

Province	REACH Dept.	Course Name	Started Date	Ended Date	Male	Female	Total Participants	% of Female Participated
Paktya	PSS	Management and leadership training	12-Nov-05	14-Nov-05	19	5	24	21%
Faryab	PSS	Management and leadership training	11-Dec-05	11-Dec-05	17	5	22	23%
Kabul	PSS	Management and leadership training	12-Dec-05	14-Dec-05	24	11	35	31%
Kabul	MOPHCB	Management and leadership training to Directors and DFs in MOPH workshop	28-Nov-05	2-Dec-05	14	5	19	26%
Kandahar	PSS	PPHCC	20-Nov-05		16	0	16	0%
Paktya	PSS	PPHCC	26-Nov-05		18	0	18	0%
Paktya	PSS	PPHCC	20-Dec-05		9	0	9	0%
Hirat	PSS	PPHCC	4-Jan-06		22	1	23	4%
Takhar	PSS	PPHCC	30-Oct-05		20	1	21	5%
Baghlan	PSS	PPHCC	26-Jan-06		17	1	18	6%
Khost	PSS	PPHCC	28-Nov-05		16	1	17	6%
Badakhshan	PSS	PPHCC	13-Nov-05		15	1	16	6%
Baghlan	PSS	PPHCC	28-Dec-05		15	1	16	6%
Hirat	PSS	PPHCC	8-Nov-05		22	2	24	8%
Bamyan	PSS	PPHCC	28-Nov-05		15	2	17	12%
Takhar	PSS	PPHCC	29-Dec-05		22	3	25	12%
Kandahar	PSS	PPHCC	18-Dec-05		7	1	8	13%
Jawzjan	PSS	PPHCC	8-Nov-05		11	2	13	15%
Kabul	TAEFL	Training in Creation of Learner Generated Instructional Design Materials	2-Jan-05	4-Jan-05	1	17	18	94%
Baghlan	TAEFL	Training of	18-	19-Dec-	0	3	3	100%

Province	REACH Dept.	Course Name	Started Date	Ended Date	Male	Female	Total Participants	% of Female Participated
		Trainers	Dec-05	05				
Jowzjan	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	18-Dec-05	19-Dec-05	0	4	4	100%
Ghazni	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	25-Dec-05	25-Dec-05	0	3	3	100%
Khost	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	18-Dec-05	20-Dec-05	0	3	3	100%
Paktiya	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	21-Dec-05	22-Dec-05	0	3	3	100%
Paktika	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	27-Dec-05	30-Dec-05	0	3	3	100%
Badakhshan	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	10-Dec-05	11-Dec-05	0	17	17	100%
Bamiyan	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	11-Dec-05	12-Dec-05	0	4	4	100%
Takhar	TAEFL	Training of Trainers	12-Dec-05	13-Dec-05	0	4	4	100%
Total					551	893	1,444	61%